

The portraits in the board room of St. George's Hospital / by Warrington Haward.

Contributors

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THE PORTRAITS

IN THE BOARD ROOM OF

7.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

BY

WARRINGTON HAWARD, F.R.C.S.

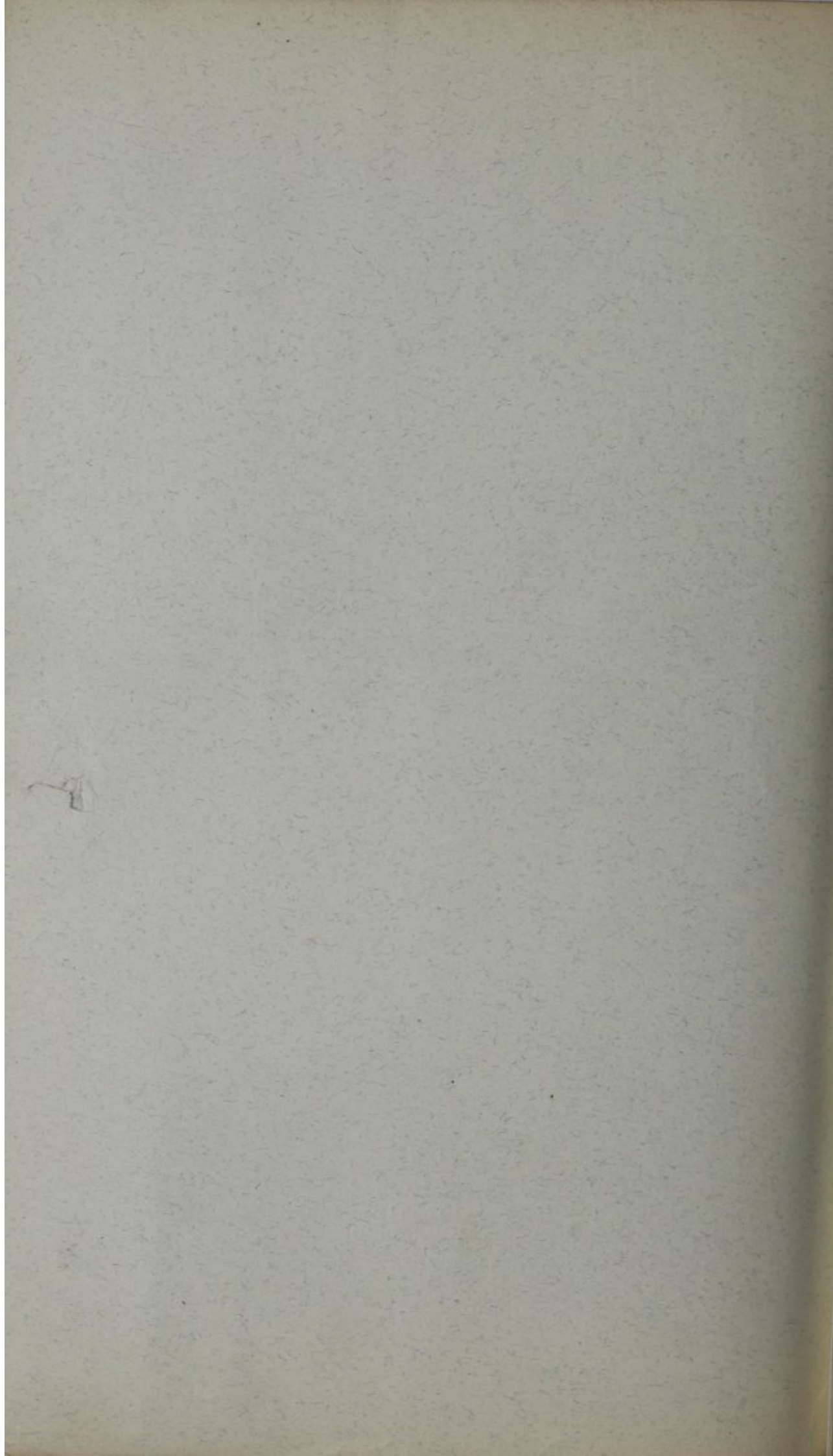
CONSULTING SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL

(Reprinted from ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL GAZETTE)

LONDON
BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL AND COX
20 & 21, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND
[PARIS AND MADRID]

1901

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THE PORTRAITS

OF THE

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

BY

JOHN H. BURNARD, M.D.

OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

LONDON

1881

PRINTED BY

JOHN W. PATERSON, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

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The Portraits in the Board Room of St. George's Hospital.

It has been the custom from time immemorial to perpetuate the memory of distinguished persons by preserving their portraits either in sculpture, painting, medals, or engraved gems ; a custom much to be commended, for by this means we are still enabled to realize the looks and bearing, and thus to some extent the character, of those who have played a famous part in the world's history in past and even distant times.

It is always good to keep alive the memory of those who, by the nobility of their lives, the splendour of their deeds, the extent of their learning, the excellence of their skill, or their active benevolence, have added to the happiness of the world. We may thus be stimulated to imitate their virtues, to avoid their faults, even to aim at the cultivation of their physical beauty ; and by the study of their personal appearance we may often be aided to the more accurate appreciation of their works.

So is it also with regard to important events, which may be usefully commemorated and better understood by the representation of the persons who took part in them and the places at which they occurred. Thus the artist becomes an important aid to the historian.

We may think ourselves fortunate, therefore, at St. George's, in the possession by the Hospital of a considerable number of portraits of persons who have been connected in some manner with its past history.

Now, a short time since I was told by the Editor of the *GAZETTE* that it was my duty to furnish some contribution to its pages, and it was suggested that this contribution should take the shape of personal reminiscences ; but on thinking over the matter, it seemed to me that most of the events of interest connected with the Hospital and Medical School which had occurred within my memory had already been related with better skill than I could bring to bear upon them, and that anything more which I could furnish would not be likely to be of much interest or importance.

It occurred to me, therefore, that a more acceptable alternative might be to set down a record of the portraits which adorn the Board Room, with brief notes of such facts concerning them as I have been able to ascertain.

I was the more encouraged to undertake this by the consideration that very little was known about some of the pictures, and that every year was diminishing the amount of certain knowledge obtainable concerning them ; so that it seemed possible that an account of what was at present known or could be ascertained of their history might be of some value. It was only after a good deal of careful examination and investigation that I discovered that the portraits of Baillie and of Sir Cæsar Hawkins were copies of original portraits existing elsewhere, and even then I could obtain no evidence as to the artists who made the copies, although they were evidently of no mean skill. And with regard to the most important of all the pictures, it is still uncertain who painted the fine copy of Sir Joshua's portrait of John Hunter ; and to whose liberality the Hospital is indebted for this interesting picture of the great surgeon. Yet it is only sixty-six years since it was painted ; so quickly is such knowledge lost ! I may venture, moreover, to hope that the perusal of this paper may possibly lead to some of the readers of the GAZETTE supplying the facts in which it is deficient.

I.

JOHN HUNTER.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL, 1768-1793.*

John Hunter, "the founder of Scientific Surgery," was born on February 13, 1728, at Long Calderwood, in Lanarkshire. He came to London in 1748 to assist his elder brother William, who was teaching anatomy. He studied at Chelsea Hospital under Cheselden, and at St. Bartholomew's under Pott. In 1754 he entered as a student at St. George's Hospital, and in 1755 at St. Mary Hall, Oxford.† He was House-Surgeon at St. George's in 1756,‡ and was elected Surgeon in 1768. He was appointed Staff-Surgeon in the army, 1760, served in Portugal in 1762, and retired from the army in 1763. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, February 5, 1767 ; Croonian Lecturer, 1776-82 ; Copley Medallist, 1787. In 1789 he was elected a member of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of Surgeons. In 1786 Hunter was appointed Deputy-Surgeon-General to the Army, and in 1790 Surgeon-General and Inspector of Hospitals. In 1776 he was made Surgeon-Extraordinary to King George III. He died in the Hospital on October 16, 1793, as the result of an attack of angina pectoris, brought on by the excitement of an angry discussion at the Board. He was buried in the vaults of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, but on March 28, 1859, his body was removed and buried with honour in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. This was done at the instigation of Mr. Frank Buckland (who

* The title given at the head of the description of each picture is a transcript of the label or inscription upon the frame.

† He appears to have left Oxford after about two months.

‡ For five months only.

identified the coffin after a search of sixteen days among more than three thousand coffins), and at the expense of the College of Surgeons.*

The extraordinary industry, originality, and sagacity of John Hunter entitle him to the first place among philosophical surgeons. His enthusiasm as a collector, his skill as a dissector, his ingenuity as an experimenter, and his insight into the meaning of things, enabled him to leave a collection of specimens and of observations of unexampled value.† He was a great anatomist, a great surgeon, and a great teacher, and perhaps showed his greatness most of all in his disregard of wealth, health, leisure, and of all else which did not tend to the advancement of knowledge.

The fine portrait which hangs in the place of honour in the Board Room is a copy of that in the College of Surgeons,‡ painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1785.§ The original painting has, like so many of Sir Joshua's, suffered much deterioration, but there is an excellent copy of it by John Jackson, R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery.

Sir James Paget says:¶ "In that masterpiece of portraiture, which teaches like a chapter of biography, Hunter is not shown as the busy anatomist or experimenter pursuing objective facts: the chief records of his work are in the background; he is at rest and looking out, but as one who is looking far beyond and away from things visible into a world of truth and law which can only be intellectually discerned. The clear vision of that world was his reward. It may be the reward of all who will live the scientific life with the same devotion and simplicity."

The following history of the portrait is given by Drewry Ottley in his "Life of Hunter":¶ "Reynolds found Hunter a bad sitter, and had not been able to satisfy himself with the likeness, when, one day after the picture was far advanced, Hunter fell into a train of thought, in the attitude in which he is represented in the present portrait. Reynolds, without saying a word, turned the canvas upside down; made a fresh sketch, with the head between the legs of the former picture, and so proceeded to lay on over the former painting the colours of that which now graces the walls of the library of the College of Surgeons." From this portrait William Sharp executed his fine engraving, which he considered one of his best works.

It is a curious fact that there is no record of the circumstances under which the picture in the Board Room was painted, or by whom it was given

* See Catalogue of Portraits, etc., Royal College of Surgeons, by F. G. Hallett, 1892.

† The Hunterian Collection was bought by the Government from Hunter's executors for £15,000, and was placed under the care of the College of Surgeons in 1799.

‡ Presented to the College by Mr. Banks Hunter, October 23, 1817.

§ Sir Joshua Reynolds, "the prince of portrait painters," and the first President of the Royal Academy, was son of the Rector of Plympton, Devon, and was born there in 1723. The beauty, grace, and dignity of his portraits are universally admitted, and he was fortunate in having for his subjects many of his most distinguished contemporaries. Besides the lessons furnished by his pictures, he delivered discourses of great value on the principles and practice of his art. He was made an Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and was a member of the celebrated club to which Johnson, Garrick, and Burke belonged. He died at his house on the west side of Leicester Square (opposite Hunter's), February 23, 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's.

¶ "Hunterian Oration," 1877, p. 9.

¶ "Life of Hunter," by Drewry Ottley, pp. 108, 109. See also "John Hunter," by Stephen Paget, 1897, p. 179.

to the Hospital. I have carefully searched the minute-books of the Hospital from the date of Hunter's death to those of recent times, and the only reference to the picture which I have been able to find is the following resolution of the Board of April 9, 1834: "That Mr. Smith [the artist] be empowered to provide a frame for the picture of John Hunter, which has been presented to the charity, the cost of which is not to exceed £6."

There is no record of when or by whom the picture was presented, but the minute above quoted establishes the fact that the picture was painted before April, 1834. A careful examination of the picture failed to discover any signature or date; and this is not surprising, as it is not the custom of artists to sign copies of original pictures. I found, however, upon the back of the canvas the name of the firm by whom it was prepared (Messrs. Robertson and Miller, of Long Acre) and the number 2539; and on inquiry of Messrs. Robertson, they informed me that the canvas must have been prepared between 1830 and 1840, but could give me no nearer approximation to its date. I then asked Mr. Trimmer,* of the Royal College of Surgeons, if he could tell me if any permission to copy the picture had been given between 1830 and 1840, and I am indebted to him for very kindly finding and forwarding to me the following interesting record:

"At an extraordinary meeting of the Council held on the 8th of March, 1834: 'Read a letter of the 22nd ultimo from Mr. Nussey, requesting, on the part of several Governors of St. George's Hospital, permission for an artist to take a copy of the portrait in the Library of the College of Mr. Hunter, for the purpose of placing it in the Board Room of that Hospital.

"Resolved: 'That the request of Mr. Nussey be complied with, subject to the control of the Library Committee.'"

Mr. Trimmer adds: "There is nothing to show who was the artist employed to make the copy."

The minute of the Hospital Board of April 9, 1834, did not originally contain the words which I have placed in brackets, viz., "the artist." These have been added in a different handwriting to the rest of the minute, and in different ink. But I think it may be reasonably presumed that those words were added for the purpose of indicating that the "Mr. Smith" to whom authority was given to provide a frame was the artist who had painted the picture. But this does not carry one far towards a decision, for unfortunately Smith is not a very distinctive name, and there were a number of Smiths painting in 1834.† Of the many artists of this name of whom there is record, there seem to me to be only four who are at all likely to have painted

* I desire to acknowledge the courteous assistance of Mr. Trimmer, and also of Mr. Victor G. Plarr, librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons; also my indebtedness to the Catalogue of Pictures and Busts in the College, compiled by Mr. Hallett, 1892, and the Catalogue of the Collection of Portraits and Relics, mainly illustrative of the history of the College and its former presidents, exhibited at the College, July, 1900, by Victor G. Plarr, M.A.

† I desire to acknowledge the courteous assistance afforded me in this search by Mr. J. D. Milner, of the National Portrait Gallery.

the picture, and of these four, by far the most probable author of the work is, I think, Herbert Luther Smith, born 1811, died 1870. "He exhibited portraits in 1831 and 1832, and later historical pictures. *He was much employed by the Queen as a copyist.*"* This artist was a portrait-painter of repute, and at the same time, it will be observed, was of acknowledged skill as a copyist, and was in active work in 1834. The picture is one of great merit and artistic skill; it is evidently the work of an artist accustomed to portrait-painting, and also skilled in reproducing the work of others, and Herbert Luther Smith would exactly fulfil these requirements. I must admit, however, that I am unable to carry this assignment of authorship beyond the region of conjecture. Then with regard to the donors of the picture there is, unfortunately, no record. The minute authorizing the frame distinctly refers to the picture as having "been presented to the charity"; and we have the name of Mr. Nussey† as one of the Governors, on whose behalf permission was asked of the College to have the copy made; and that is all which, after much search, I have been able to ascertain.

II.

SIR CÆSAR HAWKINS, BART.

SERGEANT-SURGEON TO GEORGE II. AND GEORGE III.; SURGEON TO
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, 1735-1774.

*Presented A.D. 1852 by his grandson, Cæsar H. Hawkins, Surgeon to St.
George's Hospital, 1829-1861; Consulting Surgeon, 1861-1884.*

Sir Cæsar Hawkins was born January 10, 1711. He was the son of a Surgeon, and attained an eminent position in his profession by his ability and dexterity.

Dr. Page says‡ he was "the inventor of the cutting gorget. This improvement is said to have occurred to his mind from the circumstance of a favourite instrument having become thin on one edge by frequent use. . . . A remarkably dexterous operator. . . . It is reported that he made £2,000 per annum by bleeding alone." His son and grandson maintained the high reputation of their ancestor, and both held the honourable office of Sergeant-Surgeon to the reigning monarch. He died 1786.

The portrait is a copy of that by Hogarth in the College of Surgeons.

* Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." Of the other three, one lived in Edinburgh, a second in Dublin, and the third painted in a quite different style. H. L. Smith lived in Sloane Square. Mr. Algernon Graves, who possesses exceptional knowledge of the artists of this period, has been kind enough to look at the picture, and is of opinion that the conjecture as to the artist is correct.

† Mr. Nussey was a Governor, and one of the visiting apothecaries in 1834.

‡ "St. George's Hospital Reports," vol. i., p. 21.

III.

THE REV. JAMES CLARKE.

CHAPLAIN TO THE HOSPITAL.

*Painted by A. W. Callcott, M.A.**

The Rev. James Clarke was Chaplain to the Hospital from 1759 to 1810. This portrait, which is considered one of the best in the possession of the Hospital, is by Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A.

Callcott was born 1779, and was a pupil of Hoppner.† His early pictures were chiefly portraits, but he is better known by the landscapes and marine subjects of his later period, of which there are examples in the National Gallery and South Kensington Museum. He died 1844.

IV.

MEDAL OF DR. WILLIAM HUNTER.

Presented to the Hospital by Lady Craddock Hartopp, 1879.

Dr. William Hunter, the elder brother of John Hunter, was born at Long Calderwood, in Lanarkshire, in 1718. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards studied in Edinburgh and London. He entered as a student at St. George's Hospital in 1741. For some years he taught anatomy and surgery, assisted by his brother John, but subsequently he confined himself to obstetric practice and was appointed Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Middlesex Hospital. Hunter's fine work with beautiful illustrations, "On the Human Gravid Uterus," used to be exhibited to us with much commendation by Dr. Robert Lee in his lectures on midwifery. William Hunter had the same enthusiasm for collecting as his brother John, and formed a valuable anatomical and pathological museum, which he ultimately left to the University of Glasgow. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, besides being connected with many learned societies. He was a man of wide knowledge and attainments, and has perhaps been somewhat overshadowed by his greater brother. He died March 30, 1783, æt. 64, and was buried in St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

The following description of the medal is from the *Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society*, vol. xii., 1892, p. 315.

"The medal by Burch was not improbably made at the instigation of Tassie, the well-known gem-engraver. The date assigned by Mr. Hawkins to the medal is 1774, and at that time Burch was in the employment of Tassie.

"Ob. Bust of Hunter to left in gown and cap.

Leg. 'Gul. Hunter, anatomicus.' Burch, Fec.

* The name is usually spelt Callcott, and doubtless the "M.A." is an error for "R.A."

† Q. v., page 10.

"Rev. Large two-handled vase decorated with bas-relief representing anatomical scene.

Leg. 'Olim meminisse juvabit.'"

I am indebted for this reference to the courtesy of Mr. Cecil Smith, of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum.

V.

MATTHEW BAILLIE.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL, 1787-1800.

Matthew Baillie was born at the Manse of Shotts, in Lanarkshire, on October 27, 1761. His father was the Parish Minister of Shotts, and subsequently Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow. His mother was Dorothea, sister of William and John Hunter. His sister Joanna was the well-known poetess. He was educated by his father and at the Grammar School of Hamilton, whence he proceeded to the University of Glasgow. Afterwards, having obtained an exhibition, he went to Balliol College, Oxford. His medical studies were pursued in London under William Hunter, from whom he seems to have acquired the habit of exact observation and the passion for collecting specimens of diseased structure.

Having taken his degree in Medicine at Oxford, he became a Fellow of the College of Physicians and afterwards of the Royal Society.

In 1787 he was appointed Physician to St. George's Hospital; he also held the office of Physician-Extraordinary to King George III.

In 1795 Baillie published his great work on Morbid Anatomy, a subject with which his name will always be honourably associated. The accuracy of his observations and the clearness of his descriptions made this work an example for his successors and a valuable record for all time. It was translated into German, French, and Italian.

Baillie had a very large practice, and enjoyed the regard and respect of both the profession and the public. He was said by some to be "timid and sceptical of the influence of medicine," but this was probably due to the fact that his knowledge of morbid anatomy restrained him from worrying his patients by harmful attempts to cure the incurable, and to his abstention from the needless drugging so dear to the ignorant.

Sir Benjamin Brodie says of Baillie: * "His reputation was of the highest order, as it depended on the opinion entertained of him by the members of his own profession, who always looked up to him as the fittest

* "Autobiography." Works of Sir B. C. Brodie, edited by Charles Hawkins, vol. i., p. 85. There is no part of this notable Autobiography more interesting than Brodie's references to some of his eminent colleagues and acquaintances, showing as they do a keen insight into character, an impartial judgment, and a generous appreciation of excellence in others. See also "The Life of Sir B. C. Brodie," by T. Holmes, pp. 31, 51, 59.

person to be consulted in cases of difficulty or danger. He was always liberal and considerate to others, at the same time that he never seemed to be anxious about his own reputation, or to take any trouble to obtain peculiar credit for himself. He never gave his knowledge for more than it was worth, nor pretended to know more than he knew in reality; and this simple and straightforward mode of proceeding was one reason why the public reposed in him a degree of confidence which those of more ambitious pretensions were wholly unable to attain."

Dr. Baillie married in 1791* the eldest daughter of Dr. Denman, the father of the great lawyer. This lady was first cousin to Sir Benjamin Brodie, who says that she had "great good sense, was an excellent adviser, and a great help to her husband in a variety of ways."

After years of hard work, often lasting through sixteen hours of the day, Dr. Baillie limited his practice chiefly to consultations, and was glad to escape occasionally to the quiet and leisure of a country life at Duntisbourne, in Gloucestershire, where he sometimes met Jenner, of whose views on vaccination he was an active supporter.

He died in 1823, was buried at Duntisbourne, and honoured by a bust in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Baillie was kind-hearted and generous, and gave during his life his valuable collection of anatomical preparations to the College of Physicians, together with £600 as a provision for their care. He also bequeathed to the College his professional books, and, among other things, the gold-headed cane of Dr. Radcliffe.

The portrait is an excellent copy of that by Hoppner, formerly in the possession of Miss Joanna Baillie and presented in 1895 to the College of Physicians by Dr. Baillie's son, Mr. W. Hunter Baillie. The face is one of great intelligence and refinement, with very beautiful eyes, and an expression of much sweetness. It confirms the description of him as one whose "manners were exceedingly mild, very conciliating, and totally unaffected." A fine engraving of this portrait, presented to the Library by Mr. John Gunning, surgeon to the Hospital, hangs in the corridor of the Medical School.

John Hoppner, R.A., born 1759, died 1810, was the fashionable and successful rival of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Whig ladies sitting to Hoppner, and the Tory ladies to Lawrence. He was particularly skilful in giving to his portraits an expression of unaffected refinement. There are fine portraits by him in the National Portrait Gallery and the National Gallery.

There is another portrait of Baillie in the College of Physicians, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., which appears to me less pleasing and life-like than Hoppner's. The College also possesses a bust by Sir Francis Chantry, R.A. A rather poor profile of Baillie is given in the medallion on the cover of the "Transactions of the Pathological Society."

* This marriage made an interesting link between Hunter and Brodie.

VI.

SIR EVERARD HOME, BART., F.R.S.

SERGEANT-SURGEON. SURGEON TO THIS HOSPITAL FROM 1793-1827.

Presented by Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. Painted by J. J. Halls.

Sir Everard Home, the son of an Army Surgeon, was born at Hull on May 6, 1756. After finishing his education at Westminster School as a King's scholar, he was elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

When Home was a boy at Westminster, John Hunter was paying his addresses to Home's sister, whom he afterwards married,* and Home has recorded the kindness with which Hunter treated him.† Subsequently Hunter offered to make Home his pupil, and bring him up to the profession of surgery, "a proposal," says Home, "which I readily accepted." This led to his giving up the Cambridge scholarship and going at once to Hunter, in whose house he lived for six years. He thus received his professional education chiefly from his illustrious brother-in-law, with whom he was intimately associated for many years, and whom he succeeded as surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

Home commenced practice in 1778 as assistant-surgeon to the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, which received the whole of the wounded men from Admiral Keppel's fleet; he thus had many opportunities of active and operative surgery. His residence at Plymouth also enabled him to send Hunter additions to his museum collection, "the sea furnishing curious fish and other marine productions, and the hospital practice preparations of morbid parts."‡ At the close of the war he was sent as Staff-Surgeon to Jamaica, under the Governorship of Sir Archibald Campbell, with whom he returned to England in 1784.

In 1787 Home and Keate were appointed Assistant-Surgeons to the Hospital at the request of Hunter and Gunning, and in 1792 Hunter "resigned to Home the office of delivering his surgical lectures, and for this purpose passed over to him all his manuscripts." "To this foundation furnished by Hunter Mr. Home added a number of new lectures on particular diseases and on the operations of surgery, which he continued to deliver for a few years, but was never a very popular or diligent lecturer."§

In 1792 there was a very keen contest for the Surgeoncy to the Hospital between Home, who was supported by Hunter and Baillie, and Keate, who had the support of the rest of the staff. Several of the royal Dukes attended in person to vote for Mr. Keate, who was chosen by a majority of 134 against 102. Home was, however, elected Surgeon after Hunter's death in 1793. In 1808 he was made Sergeant Surgeon to King George III., and in 1813 a

* July 1771. She published a volume of Poems, and several of her songs, including "My Mother bids me bind my Hair," were set to music by Haydn.

† Home's Life of Hunter, prefixed to Hunter's "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gun-shot Wounds," 1794, p. xxii.

‡ *Op. cit.*, p. xxviii.

§ "Life of John Hunter," by Drewry Otteley, 1835, vol. i., p. 123.

baronet. After holding various offices at the College of Surgeons, he became its first President in 1821. He was appointed Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital in 1821, and died there in his official residence on August 31, 1832.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, who knew Home well, has given a short account of him* and an estimate of his character, which may probably be accepted as exact and impartial. "Sir Everard Home," says Brodie, "was a great practical surgeon. His mind went directly to the leading points of the case before him, disregarding all those minor points by which minds of smaller capacity are perplexed and misled."

Home, besides editing some of Hunter's works, published a great many surgical treatises and papers, as well as lectures on Comparative Anatomy; and there can be no doubt that he was possessed, as Brodie says, of "some very considerable qualities." It is painful to be obliged to believe that after Hunter's death Home used and published some of Hunter's observations as his own, having destroyed the papers which recorded them, and which were in his possession as Hunter's executor.

The portrait, which was presented to the Hospital by Sir Benjamin Brodie, represents Home as a pleasant-looking country gentleman, whose society is said to have been agreeable to the Prince Regent. It is a good painting, and gives a more favourable impression of the man than that by Sir William Beechey, of which an engraving is given in vol. i. of Home's "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy."

The artist John J. Halls lived first in Colchester and afterwards in London, and exhibited at the Royal Academy and the British Institution between 1790 and 1827. His portrait of the first Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of England (whose sister became the wife of Dr. Matthew Baillie), is in the National Portrait Gallery.

VII.

ROBERT KEATE.

SERGEANT-SURGEON. SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL. ELECTED 1800;
RESIGNED 1853.

This portrait was presented to the Governors of the Hospital by his friends and pupils. Painted by Prescott Knight, R.A., 1853.

Robert Keate, the son of the Rev. William Keate, D.D., was born at Laverton, Somerset, March 14, 1777. He was nephew of Thomas Keate, who was Surgeon to the Hospital 1792-1813, and brother of John Keate, Headmaster of Eton. He entered the Hospital in 1793, and in 1798 commenced practice as a Surgeon in the Army, from which he retired in 1810. He was an Examiner at the College of Surgeons from 1827 to 1855, and President in 1830, 1831, and 1839; Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to William IV.; and Sergeant-Surgeon to Queen Victoria.

* "Autobiography." Works of Sir B. C. Brodie, edited by Charles Hawkins, vol. v., p. 99.

Robert Keate was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital in 1800, and when in 1808 Mr. Gunning joined the army in the Peninsula, Keate and Brodie took charge of Gunning's patients. On the resignation of his uncle Thomas Keate, to whom he was assistant, Robert Keate was made Surgeon, and held that office till 1853. Keate was a careful and conscientious surgeon, and an excellent operator. "There was also this great excellence in him: that it was plain to everyone that he thought of nothing but doing the best that could be done for the patient. He was entirely free from vanity and self-conceit; he assumed nothing that did not belong to him."* Brodie spoke of his indebtedness "to the example Mr. Keate has afforded me of an accomplished surgeon and a man of integrity and a gentleman."†

He died in London in 1857, in his eighty-first year. One of his daughters was married to Dr. W. E. Page, Physician to the Hospital, 1845-1867. He is described‡ as having "a strikingly sensible face, somewhat large features, but with an eye that denoted intelligence of the highest order."

The portrait is a fine picture, painted when Keate was in his seventy-sixth year.

It is by John Prescott Knight, who was Professor of Perspective to the Royal Academy, 1839 to 1860, and Secretary, 1848 to 1873. He painted many notable portraits, amongst them that of Sir George Burrows, for St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Died, 1881.

An engraving of the portrait of Keate, by J. Richardson Jackson, hangs in the Dean's room.

VIII.

JOSEPH GUNNING.

SECRETARY AND SOLICITOR TO THE HOSPITAL, 1805-1860.

Painted by T. Brigstocke, Esq.

Painted by the direction of the Governors of St. George's Hospital, in testimony of their esteem and high appreciation of his services as Secretary and Solicitor to that institution during a period of fifty years. 1855.

Dr. Page§ writes of Mr. Gunning: "To his courtesy and readiness in imparting information to all visitors of the Hospital, may be traced many a donation and subscription; and by his exertions a large sum of money, which had been bequeathed for charitable purposes in general, was procured from the Court of Chancery in aid of the rebuilding of the Hospital."

Mr. Joseph Gunning was the son of the Rev. Joseph Gunning, Vicar of Sutton, Suffolk, the nephew of Mr. John Gunning, senior, and brother of Mr. John Gunning, junior, both surgeons of the Hospital. Died 1860. The portrait is by the same artist as that of Dr. Young.||

* *Lancet*, October 17, 1857, p. 406.

† Clarke's "Autobiographical Recollections," p. 385.

§ "St. George's Hospital Reports," vol. i., p. 6.

† *Ibid.*

|| *Q. v.*, page 15.

IX.

SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS BRODIE, BART., PRESIDENT OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

SERGEANT-SURGEON TO H.M. KING WILLIAM IV., AND TO H.M. QUEEN
VICTORIA. B. 1783. D. 1862.

*Photographed by his grandson, Sir B. V. S. Brodie, from a painting by
G. F. Watts, R.A.*

Sir Benjamin Brodie was born in 1783 at Winterslow in Wiltshire, of which parish his father was Rector. He entered as a pupil of St. George's Hospital in 1803, having previously studied anatomy at the Hunterian School in Great Windmill Street. He was appointed House-Surgeon in 1805, and Assistant-Surgeon in 1808. It was not till fourteen years afterwards, in 1822, that he was made Surgeon to the Hospital, and by this time he had done much valuable work, and was well known as a successful surgeon. He was elected President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1839, of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844, and of the Royal Society in 1858; he was the first President of the General Medical Council (1858-60); President of the Ethnological Society, 1853; and President of the Section of Social Economy in the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in 1857.

Brodie communicated to the Royal and other Societies many philosophical papers, and his "Collected Works," which were edited by Mr. Charles Hawkins, form a most valuable contribution to the literature of science.

These volumes are still well worthy of study. The masterly treatise "On Diseases of Joints" was the foundation of most of our knowledge of that subject; the "Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs" are scarcely less instructive; and perhaps most interesting of all are the "Introductory Lectures and Presidential Addresses," which are full of mature wisdom and elevated philosophy. The number and variety of the subjects treated in these volumes, ranging from corns and bunions to psychological inquiries into the attributes and processes of the mind, show how wide and profound were Brodie's knowledge and interests.

Mr. Holmes,* in the fascinating biography which he has contributed to the series of "Masters of Medicine," speaks of Brodie as "him who, of all English surgeons now passed away, seems to me to have brought the most acute intellect and the most powerful mind to the study of Surgery after John Hunter." And he justly says that "Brodie's life is perhaps more interesting to the general reader even than that of Hunter, in this respect, that Brodie was versed in nearly every branch of human knowledge, in all the highest kinds of literature, and in all forms of philanthropy and social effort."

Moreover, Brodie, besides his work in physiology, pathology and surgery,

* "Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie," by Timothy Holmes, M.A., F.R.C.S., 1898, p. 10.

did much to improve hospital organization and medical education, and his influence was always used to elevate the character both of the profession and of its practitioners.

As a practical surgeon Brodie was careful and skilful, distinguished alike by his wide knowledge, keen observation, and sagacity in diagnosis. He was also an excellent teacher and lecturer, with a clear and restrained style, and an orderly and well arranged method.

Probably no member of our profession ever had so large a share of the public confidence as did Brodie. He was consulted by all sorts and conditions of men, and for all kinds of diseases, and even upon medico-legal questions. He attended George IV., and in 1828 was made Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King. He was subsequently Sergeant-Surgeon to William IV. and to Queen Victoria, and in 1834 was made a Baronet. After a long life of hard work devoted to the progress of science, the improvement of surgery, and the alleviation of the ills that flesh is heir to, Brodie died at his country house, Broome Park, Betchworth, on October 21, 1862, in his eightieth year, leaving a name which we may well be proud to have upon the roll of St. George's Hospital.

The portrait is a photograph by Sir Benjamin Vincent Sellon Brodie, from the picture by Watts, taken about two years before Brodie's death. It gives one the idea of a man of keen intellect, great refinement, and thoughtful mind, who realizes the seriousness of life, and is perhaps wondering at the mystery of death.

MEDALS.

Copies of the Brodie Testimonial, presented by subscribers to St. George's Hospital, 1841.

The Brodie Medal was the work of Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint. "On the obverse it presents the bust of Sir Benjamin Brodie, on the reverse a female figure emblematical of medicine, in the attitude of kneeling to trim the Hygeian lamp. Over the design is the appropriate motto from Lucretius: 'E tenebris tantis tam c'arum extollere lumen qui potuisti.'"^{*} It was presented by subscribers on August 3, 1843: Brodie having resigned the office of Surgeon in January, 1840. Lady Brodie pronounced the likeness "perfect."

X.

THOMAS YOUNG, M.D., F.R.S.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL, 1811-1829.

Painted by T. Brigstocke, Esq., after Sir T. Lawrence. Presented to the Governors of the Hospital by his friends and pupils. 1851.

This portrait of the distinguished philosopher, physician and Egyptologist, is a copy by Thomas Brigstocke of the portrait painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence for Hudson Gurney, to whom Young was classical tutor from 1787 to 1792. The original picture is now in the possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney,

^{*} *Lancet*, September 2, 1843; Holmes's "Life of Brodie," p. 143.

J.P., of Keswick Hall, Norwich. An engraving of it by G. R. Ward forms the frontispiece of Dean Peacock's "Life of Young."*

Thomas Brigstocke—who also painted the portrait of Joseph Gunning, Secretary to the Hospital—was a portrait-painter of some note (1809-81), who exhibited at the Royal Academy between the years 1843 and 1865. He also made copies of some of the pictures of the great masters, one of which, of Raphael's "Transfiguration," is in Christ Church, Albany Street.

Thomas Young was born at Milverton in Somersetshire on June 13, 1773. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, but Young himself did not disdain to acquire the arts of playing the flute, of singing, and even of dancing. From a very early age he gave signs of extraordinary ability; and at Cambridge, where, in 1797, he entered Emmanuel College, he was known as "Phenomenon Young." When under fifteen years of age he was tutor to Gurney, and before he was twenty had a considerable knowledge of many ancient and modern languages. In 1793, when just twenty, he read his paper on the accommodating power of the eye before the Royal Society, and was elected a Fellow of the Society in the following year. After studying medicine in London, Edinburgh, Göttingen and Cambridge, he began practice as a physician in 1799, and on January 24, 1811, he was elected physician to St. George's Hospital. "The most comprehensive genius and greatest man of science who ever held the office of Physician to St. George's, or indeed to any other Hospital," as Dr. Dickinson well describes him.†

But the fame of Thomas Young depends much more upon his physical discoveries, and especially those connected with optics, than upon his work in connection with medicine. Tyndall considered Young nearly as great a philosopher as Newton, and described him as a master in all the departments of natural philosophy.‡ There is a very poor copy of Lawrence's portrait as frontispiece to Tyndall's "Lectures on Light." He was a sagacious, cautious and successful physician, but was, as Sir Benjamin Brodie§ said, "much engrossed in other pursuits." The variety of his studies and attainments was indeed remarkable, including some of the most important branches of Natural Philosophy, the Science and Literature of Medicine, "Celestial Mechanics," a "Theory of the Tides," the "Nautical Almanac," "Report on the Introduction of Gas into London," Calculations for Life Insurance, Biographies of Eminent Men, and "Discoveries in Hieroglyphical Literature and Egyptian Antiquities."

Besides the office of physician to St. George's Hospital, Young held that of Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, and Secretary to the Board of Longitude. He was also a Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Sciences.

His pupil Gurney says: "He was emphatically a man of truth, and was

* See "Life of Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S.," etc., by George Peacock, D.D., F.R.S., etc., Dean of Ely; Lowndean Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, 1855. Dr. Peacock also edited Young's "Miscellaneous Works."

† ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL GAZETTE, vol. i., p. 77.

‡ "Lectures on Light," by John Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., etc., 1882, p. 49.

§ Brodie: Autobiography, Works, vol. i., p. 91, where are other remarks upon Dr. Young. See also note, p. 9.

in all the relations of life upright, kind-hearted, generous, and entirely free from either envy or jealousy."

The portrait seems to confirm this account of Young's character, and gives, moreover, what Lawrence was so skilful in giving to his sitters, the air of a refined and pleasant gentleman. There is an engraving of it in the Dean's room. In Westminster Abbey is a medallion portrait by Sir Francis Chantrey, beneath which is the following inscription, written by his pupil Gurney :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THOMAS YOUNG, M.D.,
FELLOW AND FOREIGN SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY,
MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.
A MAN ALIKE EMINENT
IN ALMOST EVERY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN LEARNING ;
PATIENT OF UNINTERMITTED LABOUR,
ENDOWED WITH THE FACULTY OF INTUITIVE PERCEPTION ;
WHO, BRINGING AN EQUAL MASTERY
TO THE MOST ABSTRUSE INVESTIGATIONS
OF LETTERS AND OF SCIENCE,
FIRST ESTABLISHED THE UNDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT,
AND FIRST PENETRATED THE OBSCURITY
WHICH HAD VEILED FOR AGES
THE HIEROGLYPHICS OF EGYPT.

ENDEARED TO HIS FRIENDS BY HIS DOMESTIC VIRTUES, HONOURED BY THE WORLD FOR HIS UNRIVALLED ACQUIREMENTS, HE DIED IN THE HOPE OF THE RESURRECTION OF THE JUST.

BORN AT MILVERTON IN SOMERSETSHIRE, JUNE 13, 1773. DIED IN PARK SQUARE, LONDON, MAY 10, 1829, IN THE 56TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

XI.

W. F. CHAMBERS, M.D., K.C.H., F.R.S.

APPOINTED PHYSICIAN TO THIS HOSPITAL, A.D. 1816 ; RESIGNED, 1839.

*This portrait was presented by the pupils to the Governors of the Hospital,
September 8, 1841. Painted by T. Phillips, R.A.*

William Frederick Chambers was born in India in 1786, his father being in the service of the East India Company. He was educated at Westminster School, and obtained a Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1818. He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital and at Edinburgh, and was elected Physician to the Hospital in 1816.

In 1828 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1845 was President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He had for many years a large and fashionable practice, and was Physician-in-Ordinary to King William IV. and to Queen Victoria. He had the art of recognising the essentials of a case of serious illness, and of directing his treatment accordingly, and he spent great pains upon accurate notes of his cases, as may be seen in the volumes of his manuscript in the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Sir Benjamin Brodie says: "Dr. Chambers had the largest share of medical practice in the Metropolis, and he well merited the estimation in which he was held by both the public and the members of his own profession. . . . He was a gentleman in the best sense of the word, honourable in his dealings with others, kind and affectionate to his friends, using no mean arts to enhance his own reputation or depreciate that of others. To this may be added that he was an accomplished scholar and had extensive literary attainments."*

Chambers lectured at the Hospital on the "Principles and Practice of Medicine," and some of his lectures were published in the *Medical Gazette*. He died at his country house in Hampshire in 1855.

The portrait is by Thomas Phillips, R.A., a well-known artist, who painted the portraits of many distinguished men (Faraday, Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir Joseph Banks, Byron, etc., in the National Portrait Gallery, and the portrait of Napoleon, painted surreptitiously, and now at Petworth). He succeeded Fuseli as Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy, and published a volume of lectures on the history of painting.

It is a fine picture, and gives an impression quite in accordance with Brodie's description of Chambers quoted above.

XII.

MR. JOHN HAMMERTON.

APPOINTED ASSISTANT-APOTHECARY, NOVEMBER 10, 1824; APOTHECARY, OCTOBER 14, 1836. RESIGNED, MARCH 14, 1866.

This is a photograph of an officer of the Hospital who in former days occupied a position somewhat like that which is now assigned to the Resident Medical Officer.

Many old St. George's men will have pleasant recollections of "the Doctor," as Mr. Hammerton was familiarly called, of his genial manners, of the ready and shrewd advice with which he often helped a beginner over a difficulty, and the skill with which he detected an impostor.

XIII.

EDWARD CUTLER.

APPOINTED ASSISTANT - SURGEON TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, 1834; SURGEON, 1843; CONSULTING SURGEON, 1861.

Presented to the Governors of the Hospital by his widow, June, 1880. Painted by Herrick, 1850.

Edward Cutler was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Wimborne, Dorsetshire, in 1796. He was for a short time in the Navy, but, being much troubled by sea-sickness, forsook that career, and entered as a student at St.

* Brodie: Works. Edited by Charles Hawkins. Vol. i., pp. 93 and 111. See also note, p. 9.

George's Hospital. He became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1820, a Fellow in 1843, and was for a short time on the Council. Soon after becoming qualified he was appointed Surgeon in the 2nd Life Guards, and though he did not remain long in the regiment, he made many friends and throughout life had many patients among members of the Army.

In 1834 he was elected Assistant-Surgeon, and in 1843 Surgeon, to St. George's; and in 1861, when with Mr. Cæsar Hawkins he resigned, he was appointed Consulting Surgeon. For some years he assisted Sir Benjamin Brodie both in his practice and in his physiological experiments, and doubtless Brodie's influence largely helped to secure his election in the very keen contest for the Assistant-Surgeoncy in 1834. Mr. Cutler was also Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

It is said that during the whole time he was attached to St. George's he was never absent for a longer period than a week, excepting one occasion, and then on account of illness.

He was a shrewd and sagacious surgeon and a most skilful operator, performing many operations—among others, lithotomy—with the left hand. "He never lectured, never spoke at medical societies, never wrote on professional subjects."* Nevertheless, he had a considerable and successful practice, and was much respected by his colleagues, pupils, and patients. He died September 7, 1874, in his seventy-eighth year. The portrait was painted when he was fifty-four years of age.

XIV.

HENRY CHARLES JOHNSON.

SURGEON TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL. BORN JULY, 1808; DIED APRIL, 1863.

Painted by J. Walton. Presented by Edmund Johnson.

Henry Charles Johnson was born July 27, 1808. He was articled to Mr. Merriman, of Kensington, studied at the Hunterian School in Great Windmill Street, and in 1825 became a pupil of St. George's Hospital, where in 1833 he was House-Surgeon. In 1834 he was appointed Surgeon to the Pimlico Dispensary. In 1843 he was elected Assistant-Surgeon, and in 1853 Surgeon, to St. George's Hospital.

He assisted Brodie in the preparation of many of his pathological specimens, and was for some years his clinical clerk. He lectured on Anatomy in the Kinnerton Street School, and was very popular among the students.

Johnson was an excellent surgeon, and early acquired a large practice, his genial manners and amiable disposition rendering him a general favourite. He was said to have had a great deal of musical talent, and to have been much interested in the arts. He died, after a short illness, when only in his fifty-fifth year, April 28, 1863.

* *Lancet*, September 19, 1874, p. 434.

XV.

SIR PRESCOTT GARDNER HEWETT, BART., F.R.S.

SERGEANT-SURGEON-EXTRAORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY ; APPOINTED ASSISTANT-SURGEON TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, 1848 ; SURGEON, 1861 ; CONSULTING SURGEON, 1875.

Presented to the Governors of the Hospital by professional friends and pupils, 1879. Painted by W. W. Ouless, A.R.A.

Sir Prescott Hewett, son of William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, of Bilham Hall, near Doncaster, was born July 3, 1812. He studied at St. George's Hospital and at Paris, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, was elected Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital in 1848, and Surgeon in 1861. He held for some time the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery at the College of Surgeons, and was elected President of the College in 1876, and President of the Clinical Society, 1873. He was appointed Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen in 1867, Sergeant-Surgeon-Extraordinary in 1877, and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, 1874.

In the Board Room of the Hospital there hangs a charming water-colour drawing by Sir Prescott Hewett, an admirable example of his artistic skill ; and I remember hearing him say, at a meeting of the St. George's Hospital Graphic Society, that he had at one time been intended for the profession of painting. This idea was, however, given up early in his career, and Hewett, though retaining through life excellent skill and taste in art, devoted his energies to the profession of which he became so distinguished an ornament.

Sir Prescott Hewett's eminence as a surgeon was founded upon a profound knowledge of anatomy and pathology acquired by years of laborious work ; his delicacy of hand made him a most dexterous operator ; his sagacity and care gave him accuracy in diagnosis ; his kindness of heart gave him sympathy with his patients.

He was, moreover, a most successful teacher and lecturer, using with great advantage his skill in drawing.* He was the first curator who brought the museum into order, and started an efficient system of museum records.

Sir Prescott Hewett's contributions to surgery and pathology are of the highest value. His article on "Injuries of the Head" in "Holmes' System of Surgery" is classical, and, besides papers communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical, Pathological, and Clinical Societies, he made some valuable contributions to the volumes of our Hospital Reports.

Sir Prescott Hewett had for many years a very large practice, and his opinion was greatly valued both by the profession and the public. No better description of his character can be given than that of his intimate friend Mr. Holmes, who, as President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, said : "Few men were better known in the professional or social world than

* I remember on one of the first occasions on which I saw Mr. Hewett in the wards feeling sure that he must be an artist, from the manner in which he held a pencil of lunar caustic and painted it over the surface of an ulcer.

Hewett, and none more widely respected and liked. The reason is that he was emphatically a gentleman—a man who would not merely scorn a base action, but with whom anything base would be inconceivable. He was a great surgeon, and knew his art as thoroughly as he knew his anatomy. But he was much more than that. He was one of the most ardent and generous of friends, one of the truest and most reliable of colleagues, a man of whom his school, his hospital, and his profession were justly proud.”*

Sir Prescott Hewett had many friends in the artistic world, and had acquired a very beautiful collection of water-colour drawings, some of which he left to the South Kensington Museum.

In 1882 he was made a Baronet, and in the following year he relinquished practice and retired to a country life at Horsham, devoting much of his time to his favourite amusement, sketching from nature. He died at Horsham, June 19, 1891.

The portrait of Sir Prescott Hewett is by his friend Oules, and gives the impression, as did Sir Prescott himself, of a much younger man, for he was sixty-seven when it was painted.

XVI.

CHARLES HAWKINS.

TREASURER TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, 1865-1870.

Charles Hawkins was born in 1812, the same year in which Sir Prescott Hewett was born. He was a pupil of the Hospital, and, having obtained the membership of the College of Surgeons in 1836, he soon after began to assist Sir Benjamin Brodie in his practice.

In 1843 Mr. Hawkins was a candidate for the post of Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital, and had the support of Sir Benjamin Brodie and most of the staff. He was nevertheless unsuccessful; the other candidate, Mr. H. C. Johnson, being elected after a very keen contest by 169 votes against 152. As Mr. Holmes says,† “It is much to the credit of Mr. Hawkins that a repulse so mortifying as this did not extinguish his interest in St. George's, nor make him slacken in using all his energies in its service. He was active in that service up to the close of his long life, and was for a long period the most prominent member of the Board.” Among other services rendered by Mr. Hawkins to the Hospital, not the least important was his proposal,‡ which was adopted by the Board, to place the election of officers in the hands of a Committee, an immense improvement on the method which previously prevailed of depending on the votes of the whole body of governors.

Mr. Hawkins was Treasurer of the Hospital during five years, and was subsequently elected a Vice-President. He was also Secretary, Vice-President, and Treasurer of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and he for many years held the office of Inspector of Anatomy.

* “Medico-Chirurgical Transactions,” vol. lxxv., p. 14.

† “Life of Brodie,” p. 121.

‡ *Op. cit.*, p. 122.

Mr. Hawkins collected and edited the works of Sir Benjamin Brodie, a task upon which he bestowed the most conscientious care, and by which he left a notable monument to his distinguished friend. Mr. Hawkins was a man of great energy and determination, as may be guessed by a study of his portrait. He had, moreover, a most retentive memory, which made him a storehouse of interesting facts concerning men and events of the past, which he delighted to relate to an interested listener. He died in 1892.

The portrait was presented by Miss Hawkins, sister of Mr. Charles Hawkins.

XVII.

T. HOLMES.

Presented to the Governors of the Hospital by friends and pupils, 1889. By W. B. Richmond, A.R.A.

Mr. Timothy Holmes, M.A., F.R.C.S., was Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, 1867-1887, and is now Consulting Surgeon and Hunterian Lecturer. Mr. Holmes has also since 1894 held the important office of Treasurer to the Hospital.

XVIII.

WILLIAM HOWSHIP DICKINSON, M.D.

HONORARY FELLOW OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

PHYSICIAN TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, 1874-1894.

Presented to the Governors of the Hospital by his friends, colleagues, and former pupils. Painted by Hon. John Collier.

This picture was presented at a meeting of the subscribers held at Grosvenor House, under the Presidency of the Duke of Westminster, on June 18, 1894.

Dr. Dickinson is now Consulting Physician and Baillie Lecturer.

XIX.

SIR THOMAS HUSSEY APREECE, BART., AND HIS BROTHER.

Sir Thomas Apreece deserves to be remembered in St. George's Hospital inasmuch as he bequeathed his estate to it; and although by a compromise with the heir-at-law the Hospital received only a moiety of the estate, this amounted to over £130,000.

The title is now extinct, and the portrait represents the First Baronet. Born 1744; created a Baronet 1782; died 1833. He was succeeded by his second son,* Sir Thomas Apreece, of Wasingley Hall,† Huntingdon, and

* The eldest son, Shuckburgh Ashby Apreece, died without issue, October 6, 1807, and his widow (daughter and heiress of Charles Kerr, a merchant of Antigua) afterwards married; April 11, 1812, Sir Humphry Davy.

† Miss Frances Apreece, of Wasingley, married Richard Washington, of the county of York, Esq., from whom was descended General Washington.

Honnington, Lincolnshire, whose will bequeathing his estate to the Hospital was read at the Board on January 18, 1843.

The Apreeces were an old Welsh family (originally "Ap Rhys"), claiming descent from the Prince of Brecknock, whose arms they bore, and who was slain in 1094. They came to England in the reign of Henry III., and served under that King and Edward I. Subsequently members of the family were distinguished as supporters of the Stuart Kings.

I have been unable to discover by whom the portrait was painted.

XX.

MRS. CRAYLE.

The only portrait remaining to be noticed is that of Mrs. Crayle, a benefactress of the Hospital, after whom the Crayle Ward was named. The picture was presented to the Hospital by Sir Richard Heron, Bart., on February 14, 1795. Sir Richard Heron, first Baronet, was Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer, Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and member of the Irish Privy Council. He was created a Baronet in 1778. Died January, 1805.

The only information I have been able to discover concerning Mrs. Crayle or this picture is that in 1769 the Hospital received a legacy of £1,000 from Mrs. Crayle, and that on January 11, 1814, the Board ordered "the large picture of Mrs. Crayle to be reduced and placed in a new neat gilt frame."

XXI.

VIEW OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, 1746.

Presented by Charles Hawkins, 1862. From the picture by R. Wilson, A.R.A., in the Foundling Hospital, showing Lanesborough House, in which the Hospital was first opened for the reception of patients in 1733-34.

The Hospital was entirely rebuilt in 1834 from the design of Mr. Wilkins, the architect of the National Gallery, on ground slightly in the rear of the old building; nothing, therefore, now remains of the building shown in this painting.*

The picture gives an idea of the remoteness of Hyde Park Corner from the centre of the town. The Countess of Buckinghamshire had her country villa where Hobart Place now stands (at the south end of Grosvenor Place), "and under the trees of its orchard, still discoverable in the back gardens

* See "St. George's Hospital Reports," vol. i., p. 1, for an account of the Hospital and School, by Dr. W. E. Page, in which a woodcut of this picture is given. In the Secretary's office is another picture with a view of the old Hospital in the background. It has the peculiarity of being the work of three artists. Hogarth painted the man, Sartorius the horse, and a third artist put in the view of Hyde Park and the Hospital. The portrait represents Count Soliraul, the son of a French refugee, who became proprietor of the Cocoa-Tree Tavern, where the celebrated club met. The club paid Hogarth sixty guineas for the picture.

of the Hobart Place houses, Sir Hamilton Seymour, who lived to become Ambassador at Vienna, and died in 1880, was stopped by a highwayman when travelling in his father's carriage."*

Richard Wilson, the artist, born 1714, died 1782, was a foundation member and sometime librarian of the Royal Academy. He started as a portrait-painter, but subsequently painted chiefly landscape. There are examples of his works in the National Gallery and at South Kensington.

* "Collections and Recollections by One who has kept a Diary," 1898, p. 5.